"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS."

Personal Reminiscences of the War of the Rebellion.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

lackson's Flank Movement and Attack on the 11th Corps.

A STUBBORN STAND

Confederate Accounts of the Assault --- Howard's Action.

By Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A. ICOPYRIGHTED.-ALL DIGHTS RESERVED.

XXVIII.

In order to give as intelligent an account as possible of the battle of Saturday, May 2, 1863, let us first examine the reports of two or three Confederate officers who were near the Furflank, in the afternoon. Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. George, commanding the 1st Tennessee (Confederate), gives a brief story of what was ports-the 23d Georgia formed part-to watch that point of turning till the trains got by. All this had been done. Colonel George says: Archer [a Confederate brigade commander] was informed that the train in our rear was attacked by the enemy at the foundry, upon which he took the responsibility of moving his own and General Thomas' brigade back to resist this attack. \* \* \* On getting near the foundry we found that the enemy had been repulsed by a regiment of Georgians, assisted, perhaps, by four companies from the 7th and 14th Tennessee." Finding nothing left to be done, these brigades had turned about and marched on. But in Archer's report we find that it was Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Brown, with his artillery, aided by some infantry, who "repulsed" our troops at the Furnace.

According to these steries it would seem as if a single battery of Confederate artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, a Georgia regiment (probably the 23d Georgia is intended) and fragments of other regiments (7th and 14th Tennessee) did all the mischief to us that was done that day by Jackson's Confederate troops while on their circuitons march; and this was at or near the Furnace. In other words, from our point of view, the whole movemement and flank attack made by Sickels' entire command, sided by Pleasonton's cavalry and by Slocum's support on his left, with at least a division, and by Barlow's fine brigade, during the afternoon of Saturday, was met and thoroughly resisted by the little bandful of men that I have named,

A MISTAKE.

But, by looking a little further, we find that this is a mistake. It was the Confederate force to be left behind, and almost none of Jackson's moving column, which met our advance after the first little skirmish, which occurred about 9 o'clock in the morning. Anderson (the Confederate division commander) shows how it was arranged. He first freed Posey's brigade from the front line, holding it well in the rear. When Jackson began his march, Anderson watched us closely. "At midday the enemy [Sickles' corps, Birney's division] appeared in some force at the Farnace. Posey's brigade was sent to dislodge him, and was soon engaged in a warm skirmish with him." a rifled-gun, and then pursued rapidly for some and General Bragg resolved to march north talking with, but determined to find out, and This combat became so lively and Posey was so hard pressed that he called for help. Then Anderson took Wright's brigade from the line, somewhere in front of Chancellorsville, and sont it promptly to the support of Posey. Further, it appears that part of Major Hardaway's artillery was added to that of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown. Both of these large brigades of Posey and Wright, then, were here with artillery; deployed as long a line as possible; fought, by increasing their skirmishers, and till night; intreuched as soon as they could. Anderson concludes: "Posey's brigade gallantly maintained its position against great odds, and checked the further advance of the enemy."

it very clear that General Hooker's attack upon Stonewall Jackson's flank at the Furnace was not really made. It was General Lee himself who, during Jackson's wonderful march, took care, with Anderson and McLaws and part of his artillery, of our whole line. except the 11th corps, minus Barlow's brigade. Hooker's movement toward the Furnace car. port. Doles' words for this point are: "The ried away from my flank all immediate sup- enemy fled in utter confusion, leaving his batport to be expected from Barlow, Birney, Berry, tery of four pieces, his wounded and many Whipple, Geary and Williams; and, further, these divisions were looking, moving, and fighting in an opposite direction. They were engaged, not as General Hooker supposed, telegraphed and said, with Lee in full retreat, but with Lee himself, after Jackson's departure, controlling in that wilderness-front the smaller wing of his army. Les took great risks, as he did at Gaines' Mills before Richmond, where 25,000 men only, under Magruder, held in check the whole of McClellan's army except Porter's corps, while he (Lee) with the remainder crossed the river and defeated Porter and all the supports that McClelian dared to send him. The difference here was that Lee over this entire action, which lasted somewhat | Michigan west of it. They were really three | seeing you." took the place which near Richmond he had assigned to Magruder; and he sent Jackson, tion. I was at Dowdall's Tavern when I heard who could somehow make a fiercer and more the first attack on our skirmishers in the dense persistent attack than the general-in-chief, re- woods. I sent a staff officer (Colonel Asmusserving to himself a most hazardous and diffi- sen) at once to see that all was right in the di- to do, but it is certain that a negro came into calt operation. One fox by active gambols rection of the fire. I soon mounted my black town and said: "Massa Forrest is coming with entertained the brave lion, while another drew horse and rode toward Devens' headquarters; a big army, sure." his tail into the merciless trap.

FROM THE CONFEDERATE STANDPOINT. At all general things are made a little clearer to the mind when they appear in the concrete. we will follow up a brigade in Jackson's moving column and see what it saw and did. Let us try Boles' brigade of D. H. Hill's division. R. E. Rodes was for the time in command of this division. Brigadier-General George Doles commanded that Saturday (May 2) four Georgia regiments. It was not far from the Furnace, about half a mile to the east, on a "dirt road," whence he started early in the morning. His troops moved in column to the Furnace and filed off to the left toward Spottsylvania, thence

kept on toward and beyond our right till about 3 o'clock, when they reached what Doles called the "Germanna" road. Before this, at the plank road, as the brigades crossed, our cavalry had been skirmishing with that of the enemy. Jackson ordered a temporary halt; but, concluding to go still farther, the Confederate brigade crossed the plank road and kept on under cover of the thick woods to "the old turnpike." This and the "Germanna" road must be the same. The lines of battle were there formed about 4 o'clock p. m., thus:

4 Old pike. Toward Chancellorsville and Hooker's lines. 6

1 Ramseur, of Rodes' division. 2 Trimble's division. 4 Rodes' brigade, senior colonel commanding.

6 Colquitt. THE CONFEDERATE ATTACK.

These two divisions were formed in two lines about a hundred yards apart; front line, by brigade, Iverson, Rodes, Doles, Colquitt; second line, Ramseur behind Colquitt, and Trimble's division on the same alignment. Should these brigades preserve the order of arrangement which I have indicated, the greater part to see what the armies in that section of the They were mostly Kentuckians, acquainted pace, two miles and more in front of my left of Iverson's brigade would be beyond our Gen- country have been doing. eral Devens' waiting line of battle, beyond his mmn (General Jackson's) had nearly passed. his line-with ten or fifteen minutes' hard fight- Bragg. Jackson had ordered out skirmishers and sup- ing, like that of Frank Blair's command, the 22d On the Union side, General Halleck, who passed an iron foundry (the Furnace), and had repelled them in front, and then turned and battle of Pittsburg Landing and scattering it

> till help came. Notice how he describes this: "After a resist- | filled with flour, beef and pork. ance [by Devens' men] of about ten minutes, we drove him from his positions on the left for the time of the soldiers who enlisted and carried his battery of two guns, caissons for a year has expired. They have gone home, and horses." Our Von Gilsa's brigade sup- and their places have not been filled by new ported these two guns, so that most probably recruits. Doles' left regiment breke through the interval between Von Gilsa and the remainder of his division, while Rodes' own brigade faced Von Gilsa, and certainly the greater part of Iverson's long line reached beyond his position. So Von Gilsa's brigade and troops to his left, looking from our side, were driven from their intrenchments and rolled along down Devens'

line, creating a panic in nearly all of his front. THE SECOND STAND. But new there was another line to be enposition on the crest of a hill in the open field." | gress. This was the first resistance made by Devens' | The people of the South seceded from the reserve regiments and parts of Carl Schurz's di- Union in defense of State rights, but they were vision on the hill east of Hawkins' house. beginning to see that State rights were a sham; Our men were driven again. Doles observes | that the government set up by the Confederate next: "He [that is, some of our troops] made | congress was a despotism. If a conscript rea stubborn resistance from behind a watling- sisted, he was seized by force. If a conscript fence on a hill covered thickly with pine." secreted himself, he was hunted down by soi- be?" Against this force Doles brought his whole brig- diers. and well protected by rifle-pits and intrench- and on towards Cincinnati. ments." I may stop to say that this intrench- Such a movement it was thought would in two b's in Lebanon." and such individual men as, having been sep- capture Louisville and invade Ohio. it took his people about twenty minutes to of Maryland. take this place. It was at last taken, because the instant that the fire became severe our men there, who had no commander at hand, concluded to retire, and the batteries (for there were more than one) were left without a supprisoners." The truth is that some of the batteries were withdrawn in good order. Dilger's, for example, kept up its fire as it retired along the Chancellersville road.

By thus carefully following the doings of one Confederate brigade the others are not left out; for their history is similar. Some of them -all in rear-closed all intervals, so that the two original Confederate lines became one, and all moved on in a mass together, yelling and firing and double-quicking to their hearts' con-

HOWARD'S PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Possibly it will do no harm for me to run over an hour, from my own points of observa-I had proceeded some 200 or 300 yards when I "It is a nigger story," said the officers, who | ville, and who is to invade Eastern Kentucky. heard a terrific firing on our right, and looking, saw Von Gilsa's men running from their position. They and the battery there rushed toward me. I immediately made an effort to change the front of part of Devens' and all of Schurz's division. The rush of the enemy made this next to impossible. To render matters worse for me personally, my horse got crazy, like some of the panic-stricken men, plunged and reared and left me on the ground. Of course, I was soon mounted, but this hindered and delayed personal work. I went at once to Steinwehr's position, and, as I have

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The Story of the War Retold for Our Boys and Girls.

OPERATIONS.

Border States.

THE MORGAN RAID.

General Kirby Smith Menaces the Safety of Cincinnati.

> By "Carleton." [COPYRIGHTED,-ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

> > XXVII.

To the Boys and Girls of the United States:

We have followed the Army of the Potomac during the summer of 1862, and now turn west

The battle of Pittsburg Landing was fought right battery, and beyond Von Gilsa's, the in April. In June the Confederate army under supporting brigade. Still, with ten minutes' Beauregard retreated to Tupelo, in Mississippi, done there upon the enemy's side. His col- notice, Devens was prepared to have extended where Beauregard was succeeded by General

of July, '64, at Atlanta, the day McPherson fell, | had commanded all the Union armies west of where Hood attempted precisely what Jackson | the Alleghanies, was called to Washington and did here-that is, to turn our flank. Hood's | made General-in-Chief. He made the mistake gotten about three miles from it, when General repelled others by jumping over their breast- in detachments all the way from Memphis to works and firing towards the flank and rear | Chattanooga. The army under General Grant, which had fought during the first day at Pitts-We shall see how it was here with Devens | burg Landing, held the country between Memand Von Gilsa. Doles says: "At 5 p. m. the phis and the little town of Iuka, twenty-five order was given to advance against the enemy." | miles east of Corinth, on the Memphis and If his time was right, it must have taken an | Charleston Railroad. The army under General hour to work forward "through the very thick | Buell was farther east. Opening your map woods." He first encountered our skirmish- you will see Huntsville, in Alabama, a very ers, who were so obstinate that it required a pretty place, north of the Tennessee, where main line to drive them back; then his men | Buell's right wing was stationed. It is only were "subjected to a very heavy musket fire, 100 miles from Iuka. Going east from Huntswith grape, canister and shell." Immediately his | ville in a straight line sixty miles we come to line was ordered to assail our barricades and | the little hamlet of Jasper, north of Chattaintrenchments, drive our defenders off and nooga, where we find the left wing of his army. seize our batteries. Doles sent one regiment | Some of the divisions are at Dichard. Buell is across the road far enough to reach our left, obliged to receive his supplies either from and charged with the others straight forward. | Memphis or Nashville, where there are depots

The army is not so large as it was in June,

BRAGG'S PLANS.

General Bragg planned a movement of the Confederate army from Tupelo to Chattanooga. The troops went on board the cars south to Mobile, then north the entire length of Alabama to Chattanooga. The wagons moved Forrest." across the country. By this movement, as you will see by a glance at the map, he was in a position to strike General Buell's left flank.

His ranks, which had been thinned by the battle of Pittsburg Landing, were once more assault the enemy, who had taken up a strong scription act passed by the Confederate con-

ade; succeeded in driving it and in capturing | General Lee was moving north in Virginia, from musketry and a battery of four guns on At the same time General Kirby Smith was to station correctly." the crest of a hill that commanded the field march from East Tennessee due north into "Take the bet. Le-b-a-n-o-n J-u-n-c-t-io-n. angle with the river. As it also directed me to below. His [our] infantry was in large force | Eastern Kentucky, to Lexington, Frankfort, | How did he think I would spell it?"

ed line was where I made my headquarters transfer the theater of war to the banks of the during the action. We had filled these in- Ohio. It was believed that there were thoutrenchments, which had been prepared for sands of young men in Kentucky who would Barlow's brigade, with fragments of regiments join the Confederate army. Bragg hoped to

arated from their regiments, volunteered to | Kentucky was rich in horses. The harvests stay and help. Steinwehr, who was always at had been gathered; he could live upon the hand, brought me some one or two regiments. | country. He would create terror in the West-I have been thus particular, in order to make At first the reserve artillery at that point fired ern States just as General Lee was creating operator that it had gone back to Lebanon

CAVALRY MOVEMENTS.

the Confederates saw that cavalry, by making the dispatches and orders which they received. | condition of the battle, my command was in | front of us failing back in good order. We now rapid movements, could be used with great

At Murfreesboro' was a brigade of Union 9th Michigan (Colonel Duffield), with four pieces of artillery and a company of cavalry. General Crittenden commanded the post. The officers disagreed; there was little discipline, and things generally were at loose ends. The officers forgot that "eternal vigilance is the price brigade of Confederate cavalry, saw his opportunity. From spies he knew how things werethat the 3d Minnesota regiment was encamped east of the town and six companies of the 9th miles apart. One company of the 8th was quartered in the court-house.

Murfreesboro' discovered what Forrest intended | Tennessee.

paid no attention to it. FORREST'S ATTACK.

when the Union pickets south of Murfreesboro' hear a clatter of hoofs upon the turnpike and discover a long line of cavalry coming like the wind. The pickets fire their guns. The guards in town hear the clatter of the 2,000 horses and give the alarm. The soldiers in the court-house bar the doors. With a whoop and veil the Georgians and Texans galloped through the streets, capturing the Union guards and taking possession of the town, Two of the Confederate regiments dashed upon

ment rallied and drove the rebels. Colonel Duffield was wounded, but his soldiers fought bravely. Forrest attacked the 3d Minnesota, but Colonel Lester formed his troops and opened fire. Forrest dashed round to Lester's Failure of the Third Division to Reach rear and attacked the camp, but was again driven. He went back to the 9th Michigan, dismounted two of his regiments, sent the 2d Georgia to get in rear of the Union troops, then hoisted a white flag, and sent a message to Duffield, demanding his surrender, and Duffield | O N complied with this demand. Having captured Bragg's Plans for Invading the these, he turned about and made the same demand upon Lester, who was too weak to resist.

> and burned the rest. General Nelson, commanding the nearest troops, started to capture Forrest, but as he had no cavalry Forrest trotted away eastward to McMinnville, then rode north fifty miles to Lebanon, then dashed west nearly to Nashville, A Countermarch of the Column captured 150 guards along the railroad, burned four bridges, and rode back to McMinnville.

So 1,700 men, four cannon, 600 mules and

were lost. Forrest carried away what he could

MORGAN'S MOVEMENT. John H. Morgan, who was born at Lexington, Ky., and who had served in the Mexican

war, was bold and brave. He had joined the Confederates and raised a regiment of young men, who were ready for any adventure. with the country. General Bragg sent him to destroy the railroad between Louisville and Nashville over which General Buell received his supplies. He started from Knoxville, in East Tennesse, July 4, with 1,000 men, mounted on good horses. He crossed the Cumberland Mountains northwest, reached Tompkinsville, in Kentucky,-150 miles from across Barren River.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATOR. General Morgan had a very skillful telegraph operator,-George Ellsworth,-who had an instrument in his pocket, which he quickly Ellsworth, with a body-guard of fifteen men, Ellsworth climbed the telegraph pole, took down the wire and put on his instrument. Pretty soon he read a message from General Boyle, who was in Louisville, to General Brown at Bowling Green. It was raining, but all through the evening Ellsworth read off the thews was provost-marshal of Nashville, and

click. He found that the operator, whoever | Wallace been corduroyed, to admit the rapid countered; for Doles goes on to state: "The com- filled up-not by volunteers, but by men who he was, was calling B, which he discovered movement of artillery. General Wallace's ac- did not fully understand the situation; for, mand moved forward at the double-quick to had been forced into the army under the con- from the book was the Lebanon office, and was signing himself Z. Ellsworth answered the call. Then came the questions and answers:

last message?"

"Has the train arrived yet?"

"No; about how many troops will there

Elisworth did not know what office he was "300 yards over an open field." During this and invade Kentucky, which would compel sent this message: "A gentleman has bet the move the Confederates " met a very severe fire | General Buell to fall back to the Ohio River. | cigars that you cannot spell the name of your

"He gives it up. He thought you would put | Landing, the 56th Ohio and 68th Ohio regi-

"Ho! ho! He's a green one." "Yes; that's so. What time did the train with soldiers pass?"

"At 8:30 last night." "Very singular where the train is."

"Yes; let me know when it arrives." But the train did not arrive. A few minutes, and Ellsworth heard from the Union rapidly and did well. Confederate Doles says | consternation at Washington by his invasion | Junction, and that the soldiers on the train had had a skirmish with some of Morgan's cavalry. General Morgan went to Midway, where Ells-The Confederate cavalry was far superior to | worth againtelegraphed. For several days he the Union cavalry. At the beginning of the | used the wires, sending a great many dispatches | war the Union Government did not encourage | and intercepting all the Union dispatches, the formation of regiments of cavalry, because The Union officers in Louisville, Nashville and river, and that the road pursued would take me reserve for a short time, and were then moved baggage dan dat?" the outfit was so costly. On the other hand, everywhere else were greatly mystified over in the enemy's rear, where, in the unfortunate forward to the line of battle, the regiment in Morgan upset all their plans.

From Somerset, on July 22, Morgan sent this | his representation, most prudent to carry the coldispatch to General Boyle, the Union comtroops-the 3d Minnesota (Colonel Lester) and | mander at Louisville-his old friend: "Good morning, Jerry. This telegraph is a great institution. You should destroy it, as it keeps me too well posted. My friend Ellsworth

on file. Do you wish copies?" He sent this to Hon. George Dunlap, another of liberty." General Forrest, commanding a old friend: "Just completed my tour through Kentucky. Captured sixteen cities; destroyed millions of dollars worth of United States property; paroled 1,500 Federal prisoners. Passed through your county, but regret not ing the extreme right, and ready for battle."

Morgan went north to Cynthiana, only fifty miles from Cincinnati, but finding Union It is not known how the negroes around troops were closing around him he retreated to

KIRBY SMITH'S MOVEMENT.

A month passes. Bragg is getting ready to move, and so is Kirby Smith, who is at Knox-He sends Colonel Scott with 900 cavalry and several pieces of artillery in advance, who Daylight is streaming up the east July 12. passes through Monticello and crosses the old battle-ground at Mill Springs. On the 29th General Smith approaches Richmond, only thirty miles south of Lexington.

General Nelson, who commands the Union troops in this section of the State, has stationed Manson's and Cruft's brigades at Richmond. The troops numbered nearly 7,000, but they were new recruits. There was a skirmish and battle, with bad management on the part of Manson. His army was thrown into confusion. He

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## the camp of the 9th Michigan, but the regi-

the Field.

THE MARCH

The Roar of Battle Quickens the Steps of the Men. horses, and a million dollars worth of supplies

THE WRONG ROAD.

Exhausts the Afternoon.

XIII.

The division of General Lew Wallace, consisting of three brigades, under command of Colonels Morgan L. Smith, John M. Thayer and Charles M. Whittlesey, with a battalion of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, was stationed on the road leading from Crump's Landing to Purdy, six miles from the battlefield, and, although within hearing of the artillery, took no | ments of Generals McGinnis and Rawlins, not | Her mother was so happy in the contemplation

part in the battle. That the brave and efficient commander of the 3d division, whose energy and presence of mind had saved the Union army from defeat and Knoxville,-and captured four companies of rout at Donelson, willfully disobeyed an order Union cavalry. Not stopping, he pushed on to | delivered to him at 11:39 in the forenoon to "While on this circuitous movement we had Confederates enveloped the flank; Blair's men of dividing the army which had fought the Glasgow, forty miles north of Tompkinsville, march at once to the field of battle, is unworthy and captured some supplies. He issued a proc- of belief. That he lost his way, as has also into the action nearer the front than that roundings, Jane wrote a characteristic letter lamation calling upon all true Kentuckians to been affirmed, in the bogs of Snake Creek and claimed by Rawlins to have been indicated in to her dear friend and associate at St. Louis: join him. A few wild and restless fellows en- occupied six hours in marching as many miles, listed. His horses were tired and he rested is equally incredible. Yet the fact remains | ited with a desire to get into the fight, even if one day, and then rode north to the railroad | that at the hour of its greatest need the Army near Mammoth Cave and destroyed a bridge of the Tennessee, fighting from dawn until darkness fell upon the field, was deprived of the services of 5,000 men.

POSITION OF WALLACE'S DIVISION.

General Wallace's division occupied three camps: Smith's brigade was encamped near attached to the wires. On July 10. Morgan and Crump's Landing, Whittlesey's at Adamsville, five miles out the Purdy road, and Thayer's at reached the Louisville and Nashville road. a point called Stony Lonesome, midway between the two brigades first mentioned.

Between the first and second camps the Hamburg and Savannah road crossed the Purdy and Crump's Landing road and following the bends in the river led past W. H. L. Wallace's camp near Pittsburg Landing. This was called the River messages to Morgan, learning all the news of road. Another road led from Adamsville to Hamthe day, besides a great deal about military burg, crossing Snake Creek in rear of Sherman's officers. Morgan found out that Stanley Mat- right brigade, two miles above the bridge, on and by men who never were on a battlefield or the River road. From Stony Lonesome two smelled powder, could not be correct. Now so sent a dispatch to Henry Dent, who was | reads led, the one into the upper and the other | that the boys in blue who did the work are reprovost-marshal at Louisville. Thus it read: into the lower road. These roads, it will be "General Forrest attagged Murfreesboro', rout- observed, formed a > with the feet extending ing our forces, and is your moving on Nash. towards the battle-ground. The road from brigade, under General S. A. Hurlbut, and our ville. Mergan is reported to be between Scotts. | Stony Lonesome to the upper Hamburg road | division formed the left wing, covering the ville and Gallatin, and will act in concert with | had been selected by Wallace as that over which | road leading to the landing. Our regimenthe would march in case he was ordered-or On the 12th Morgan reached Lebanon, and compelled by an attack from overwhelming of the West). We loaded our guns on the beat Ellsworth took possession of the telegraph numbers-to join the main army near Shiloh and deployed as skirmishers up the hill and office at 3:30 o'clock in the morning. He | Church. It led directly to the right of General | out through the woods, finding no enemy at waited till 7:30, when the instrument began to | Sherman's line, and had by order of General count of his march is as follows: "Hearing | had they known we were to be assailed by so heavy and continuous cannonading in the di- large an army, they would have been better rection of Pittsburg Landing early Sunday "What news? Any skirmishing after your morning, I inferred a general battle, and, in anticipation of an order from General Grant to but it taught our generals to be prepared in "No; we drove what little cavalry there was | join him at that place, had the equipage of | all their future movements. General Grant the several brigades loaded in wagons for in-

stant removal to my first camp at the river. THE MARCH AND COUNTERMARCH.

The 1st and 3d brigades were also ordered to concentrate at the camp of the 2d, from which proceeded the nearest and most practicable road to the scene of battle. At 11:30 o'clock | port of the artillery that saved the army on the anticipated order arrived, directing me that eventful day. No army could stand the to come up and take position on the right of terrific fire of that line of artillery and the leave a force to prevent surprise at Crump's ments were detached for that purpose, with one gun from Lieutenant Thurber's battery. Selecting a read that led dire by to the right of the on the hill west of the landing that night. lines as they were established around Pittsburg Landing on Sunday morning, my column started immediately, the distance being about six miles. The cannonading, distinctly audible, quickened the steps of the men. Snake met wounded men coming in, who said, "Go second, when there should be exactly twenty Creek, difficult of passage at all times, on account of its steep banks and swampy bottoms, ran between me and the point of junction. A short way from it Captain Rowley, from General Grant, and attached to his staff, overtook me. From him I learned that our lines had been beaten back; that the right, to which I was proceeding, was then fighting close to the he was sadly disappointed. We were placed in accosted him: "Mornin', boss! Got eny mo danger of being entirely cut off. It seemed, on umn across to what is called the "River road." which, following the windings of the Tennessee bottoms, crossed Snake Creek by a good bridge close to Pittsburg Landing. This movement occasioned a counter-march, which dehas all your dispatches since the 10th of July layed my junction with the main army until a little after night-fall. The information brought me by Captain Rowley was confirmed by Colonel McPherson and Captain Rawlins, also of the general's staff, who came up while I was crossing to the River road. About 1 o'clock at night my brigades and batteries were disposed, form-THE MYSTERIOUS ORDER.

The written order brought by Captain Baxter was lost. Colonel Rawlins, who dictated it to Captain Baxter on board the steamer Tigress. on which boat the latter proceeded to Crump's Landing, stated, a year later, his recollection of the wording of the order. He says: "In obedience to your command I proceeded to the river, and found Captain Baxter at the landing near where the Tigress lay, and communicated to him your orders, who, fearing lest he might make some mistake in the delivery of the orders, requested me to give him a written memorandum of them, and I went on board the steamer Tigress, where a pen and ink could be procured, and at my dictation he wrote substantially as follows: 'Major-General Wallace: You will move forward your division from Crump's Landing, leaving a sufficient force to protect the public property at that place, to Pittsburg Landing, on the road nearest to, and parallel with, the river, and form in line at right angles with the river, immediately in

rear of the camp of Major-General C. F. Smith's division on our right, and there await further

General George F. McGinnis, at that time commanding the 11th Indiana infantry, Wallace's original regiment, stated, in a speech delivered at Tipten, Indiana, in 1883, that "the order itself was written in pencil on a scrap of dirty paper, which had the mark of a boot-heel upon it, which was explained by Captain Baxter, saying that Grant's order to him was verbal, given on the field, and for fear he might make some mistake in delivering it, he had picked up the scrap and written it down while fresh in his memory. On being asked by Wallace, 'How goes the battle?' he

answered, 'We are driving them.'

A MANIFEST DISCREPANCY. "There is some dispute as to the wording of the order. Wallace says the substance of it was: 'Leave sufficient troops to guard the public property at Cramp's Landing, and move with the rest of your division to Pittsburg Landing and form line of battle by echelon of regiments by right angle with the river.' Major James R. Ross, of Wallace's staff, read the order, and says that he remembers that the order directed Wallace 'to move forward and join General Sherman's right on the Purdy road, form your line of battle at right angles with the river, and then act as circumstances dictate.' That, in my was very happy all these autumn days. The opinion, was the proper order at the time, cloud under which she had lived all her years under the existing positions occupied by the had been dissipated. The dependent position

There is a manifest discrepancy in the state- had been changed for assured independence. only in the wording of the order, but in the of her own and her daughter's good fortune

Everything depends upon the wording of the on the dial of her life. Her Uncle Waterbury order, and, as the order is lost, the subject will | treated her with great kindness, and her aunt probably remain open for discussion until the seemed never so happy as when ministering to crack of doom. As the route taken by General the happiness of her new-found niece. In the Wallace would in any event have brought him | full enjoyment of this new life and its sur-Grant's order, General Wallace is to be cred- My DEAR GENEVIEVE: I have been just toe he misunderstood the route by which his division was to be brought upon the field.

It would seem, however, that a portion of the cavalry attached to Wallace's command could have been used advantageously in scouting upon both roads, and thus saved the column of nfantry a wearisome march of fifteen miles and the commander much unmerited abuse. ECHOES FROM SHILOH.

E. T. Lee, 41st Illinois, of Illiopolis, Ill., is justly proud of the regiment with which he

Having read with great interest the "Shiloh Campaign" as published in The TRIBUNE, I wish to add my testimony to the correctness of this most interesting and truthful narrative. It is now that we are getting the correct history of the war, written by those who took part in that memorable struggle. The books and histories, written by newspaper correspondents. porting their transactions, we will have it the 41st Illinois-was the first to land from the steamer Alex, Scott (afterward the ram Queen that time. Now, as to the surprise at Shiloh, I am of the opinion that many were sur-Western army, the same as Bull Run was to him. the Eastern army. The lesson was a dear one, was on the field at Shiloh, and passed out the ing for the attack, not later than 9 a. m. This will be attested by the 41st Illinois volunteers, through which regiment he passed to the front. As to the theory that the gunboats saved the army at Shiloh, I emphatically say it is not true. It was the last line of defense formed in supbrave boys in blue who had determined to die before giving up that last line of defense.

Mo., writes his recollections of the part taken

William Hooker, 23d Missouri, of Quitman, by his regiment at Shiloh: Our regiment reached Pittsburg Landing on While we were at breakfast next morning (the 6th) we heard heavy artillery firing in the front, and our appetites were speiled for that | ahead, boys; you'll find a hard job. They gave us heil!" It was our first battle, and such talk did not help our nerve any; however, we did the war. On reaching the scene of action we were assigned to General Prentiss, who met us when we came up and said the enemy had taken his camp, and that he hoped with our help to be able to retake it. In this, however, took position in an old road that was washed tion. General Prentiss said he wanted us to till it was no advantage to us, then gave it up. The rebels made many desperate attempts to dislodge us, but to no purpose. Once during the fight, when the firing had ceased in our front for a short interval, the colonel gave us orders not to fire till he gave the command. Pretty soon the rebels came out of the brush in our front, a strong, heavy line; and still no order to fire. On, on they came, till it looked like he was going to let them advance right up to us, when he gave the word "fire!" Every man's finger was on the trigger, and we let them have such a volley as no line in the world could stand. What was left of the rebel line broke in great confusion. Then the order was to charge, which we did, and met the rebel retion as we had given. We lost as many men in this charge as we lost the rest of the day. We fell back to our first position and held it till with our first line. Here we made our last final stand. Both sides standing up, taking but little advantage of cover, and in plain view of each ranks were so depleted we could not long nel Cauldwell, the man he had met upon the endure against such fearful odds. We changed front to the rear and retreated some twenty rods in this direction, when we met the rebel line. They were in our front and rear. Here in | politely at the same time. this last volley we lost our gallant Col. Tyndal. as brave and true a man as ever commanded a regiment. We were here thrown into confusion for the first time during the day. It was now past 5 o'clock, and the troops, cut off from the

[Continued on 8th page.]

Founded on Incidents Connected With

the War for the Union. THE GRAY AND THE BLUE

The Captain and the Colonel Adjust Their Differences.

A MERRY MEETING.

Genevieve's Brother Writes a Letter to Genevieve.

By Lt.-Col. E. R. Roe, Author of "Brought to Bay," dec. [COPYRIGHTED, 1884, BY E. T. ROZ.]

CHAPTER XX.

THE GRAY AND THE BLUE IN COUNCIL. It need hardly be said that Jane Waterbury of herself and mother upon her uncle's bounty eircumstances under which it was written. that she appeared almost to set back the shadow

> happy to write, or I should have written to you oug ago. And this is my very first letter to anybody since I left The Hermitage. Oh, that poor Mrs. Chartervale! It makes me cry to think a her. And the doctor's sister Annies she is just too good for anything! Does the major ever call? Major Dalmy is a gentleman, and knows the worth of Annie Chartervale. But she was not made for him or anybody else, I think. Mother and I are somebody here. Uncle and Aunt Waterbury are kind as they can be; and I will say no nore against Yankees, for my aunt is a Yankee, and the dearest little black-eyed woman you ever saw. She believes in the doctrine of election, and thinks (she really does) that God elected her from the foundation of the world to be saved! And, indeed, I think she is right, for her little black eyes are flushing with loving kindness all the day. This is the most delightful country I ever saw, and when you and you know who are married come right here to our house on your bridal tourand as much sooner as you please for you are my dearest friend, and we will entertain you righ royally. Remember me to Annie and the good Doctor Chartervale, and believe me,

As ever, your loving P. S.-I have something else to tell you, but can's tell you now. But you need never deliver that

dying confession I left with you. If the enterprising missionary Jesuit who discovered the Mississippi really traversed its waters downward to the Arkansas, nobedy who has ever repeated the journey, even in a steambeat, can blame him for turning back. He must have thought it the River of Deathwithout beginning or end-as he passed its muddy miles of monotonous shore, fringed with a low margin of gray-green willows so much of the weary way. Seth Adams was no stranger to the great waterway, and as he passed under the big bridge, on board the fine steamer Minnehaha, at 9 o'clock at night. bound for the town of Prentiss, he well knew that, with the exception of the bustling colony prepared. Shiloh was the "eye-opener" to the | aboard, he was leaving the busy world behind

He sat at the stern and watched the receding city. The thousand lights upon the leves annk in the distance lower and lower, until Corinth road, where the 41st Illinois lay wait- they appeared to rest upon the water. The ever-present smoke-cloud above the city and the black belching of a dozen steamers at the wharf threw a lurid canopy over all things visible, and no sound was to be heard but the rumbling of the engines and the best of the boat's wheels upon the water. The night was intensely dark, but not foggy; and, as our captain stood, silent, near the pilot-house, for nearly an hour, and watched the pilot threading the mazes of a low-water channel, in darkness so dense that nothing was visible to untrained eyes but water and stars, he felt the same wonder which he had felt before, and April 5 from St. Louis, Mo., by boat, and camped | which so many others have felt. How does the pilot trace his devious way in darkness, when all the shore-line looks the same to others, and most of it is invisible? "But I might as well breakfast. We were speedily formed in line ask," thought he, "how the trained musician and marched to the front. On our way out wo detects one vibration too much or too little per thensand? It is the work of trained organs,

which untrained ones cannot understand." some of the grandest fighting we did during | On the morning of the fourth day Captain Adams was landed at the little wharf boat at Prentiss. As he walked ashore, a stalwat black man, standing with a whip in his hand at the head of a mule, attached to a diminutive dray.

When the captain was last in the South, the negroes had generally said "master," but most out sufficiently to give us a very strong posi- of them had now come to say "boss," instead.

"No, I have no more. Do you know where hold our position at all hazards, and we held it | Colonel Canldwell lives?" said the captain. "Well, I does. Out on de Rosedale road. "bout five mile, sah."

"As far as that?" "Jes so, an' it might be mo', boss. Would you want a good hoss?"

"Well, yes, if it's that far. Where can I obtain a horse?" The colored man soon helped the captain to "a good hoss," and he struck out for the resi-

dence of Colonel Canldwell. There was nothing very inviting in the country over which the captain passed until he reached, as he supposed, the residence of Coloserve in the brush and got about such a recep- nel Cauldwell. He saw nearly half a mile from the road in which he was riding a pleasantlooking verandaed house on comparatively we were flanked on the left, when we fell back | elevated ground, and surrounded by trees and about twenty rods and changed front to what shrubbery; and while he hesitated to assure had been our left flank, and at a right angle himself he was right, a man riding a mule came up from the opposite direction. He was dressed in a gray summer suit, and were a other, fought like demons. But our regiment | slouched hat with very broad brim; and, on having fought continuously since 10 o'clock, our | meeting him, Adams recognized him as Colo-

> "Is this the Rosebud road, sir?" bowing "Yes, sah, this is the-why, good morning,

train in Illinois. Accosting him, he said:

sah! I think I met you on the cayars last spring in Illinois." "Why, yes! How do you do, Colonel Cauld. main command, were fighting in groups along well? I remember you well, and am happy to hills and valleys-the Valley of Death. After be-

meet you. Is that your place?" pointing, ing repulsed on every side and driven hither and "Yes, sah; come right in and have dinner with me. I want to talk with you."